

March 1, 1975

STRATEGIC FORCES

I. Let me begin with a brief discussion of Soviet strategic weapons programs.

A. This map shows the locations where the USSR's ICBMs are deployed, with the types of systems indicated. We believe that [] ICBM launchers are currently operational. Since the signing of the SALT agreements, the Soviets have not increased the number of ICBM launchers.

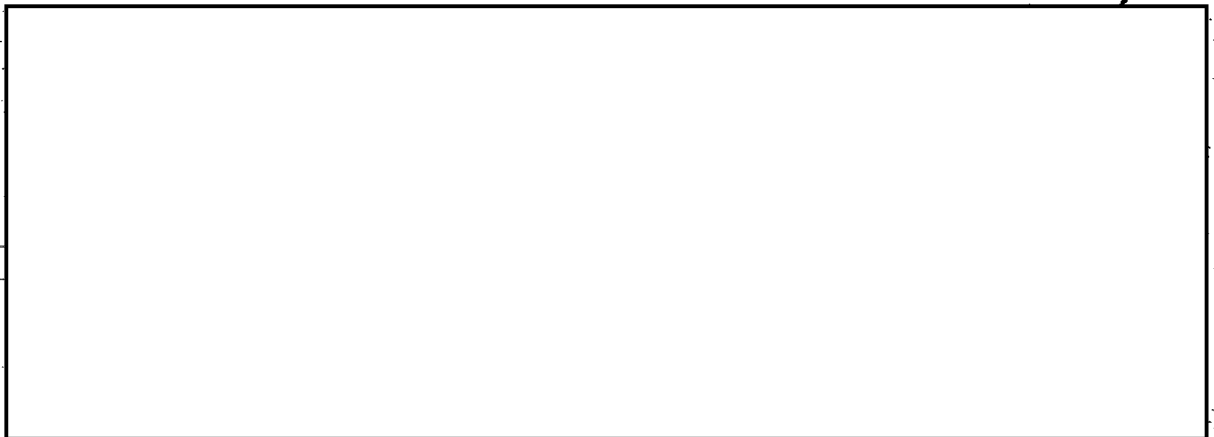
1. Of the deployed launchers, [] are for the SS-9. []

[] The largest number of silos, however, are for the smaller SS-11 and SS-13 systems, []

ADD 2. yield []

ICBM Test Programs

II.



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VIII. In addition to ICBMs, the Soviets also have a sizeable force of medium and intermediate range ballistic missiles. These missiles, the SS-4 and the SS-5, are older systems deployed in the early to mid-1960s.

A. The SS-4, an MRBM, has a range of about 1,000 nautical miles and the SS-5, an IRBM, has a range of about 2,200 nautical miles. They are deployed at soft launch sites and in launch silos

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1. There are currently [] launchers for these missiles operational in the western USSR, for use primarily against targets in western Europe.

2. At one time, the Soviets had a force of [] MRBM and IRBM launchers located along the periphery of the USSR. In late 1967, however, they began deactivating some of the launch sites. []

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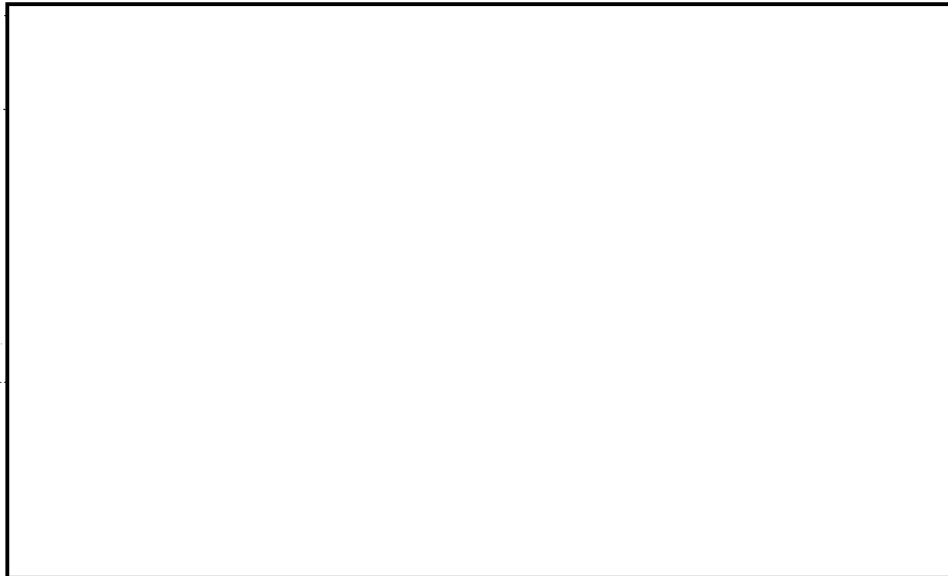
ANTIBALLISTIC MISSILES

I. In recent years, there have been fewer developments in Soviet strategic defenses than in offensive missiles or submarines.

A. The Russians still have a launchers at four complexes around Moscow, and there is no evidence of any effort to deploy ABMs elsewhere.

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B. To provide early warning of approaching missiles, the Soviets have large radars which we call Hen Houses operating at five sites on the periphery

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STRATEGIC BOMBERS

I. There has been no appreciable change in the capabilities of Soviet Long Range Strategic Aviation over the past few years. 25X1

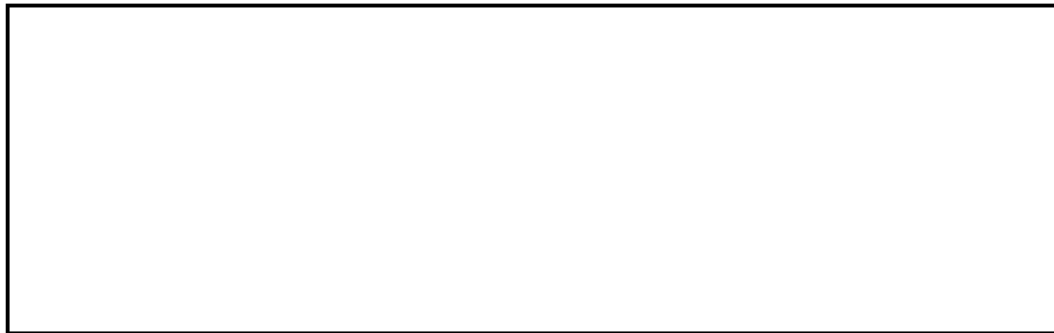
25X1 A. The Soviets have a force of [] heavy bombers [] [] tankers and reconnaissance aircraft whose primary mission is intercontinental operations. They also 25X1 have [] medium bombers for use mainly against 25X1 Europe and Asia.

1. []

1. The Backfire is a swing-wing medium bomber with speed in excess of Mach 2 and a range of up to 3,100 nautical miles under ideal flight conditions. It is best suited for operations against targets in Europe and Asia.

[]

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4. As the Backfire is phased into the force, the number of medium bombers in Soviet Long Range Aviation should begin to decline. The Backfire costs substantially more than older medium bombers, and so the Soviets probably will not replace them on a one-for-one basis.

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THE SOVIET MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON

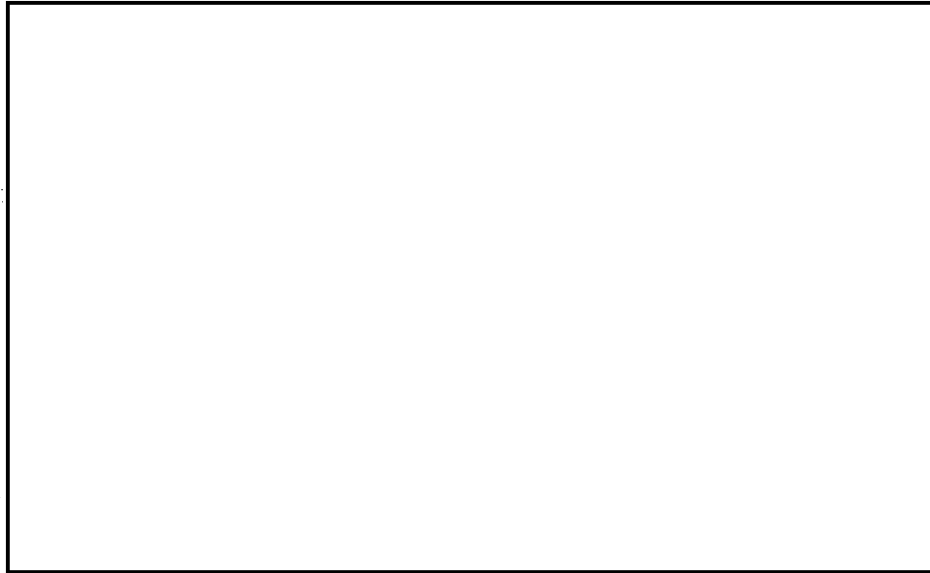
I. I would like to spend a few minutes talking about Soviet naval activities in the Mediterranean area.

A. The most visible military presence there is the Mediterranean Squadron, the largest group of Soviet naval ships deployed away from home waters.

1. The primary mission of the Squadron is to provide a strategic defense of the Soviet Union by countering the US Sixth Fleet carrier task forces. The Soviets also have a continuing interest in improving their capabilities against ballistic missile firing submarines.
2. To accomplish these goals the Soviets maintain an average--including surface combatants, submarines, and auxiliaries--

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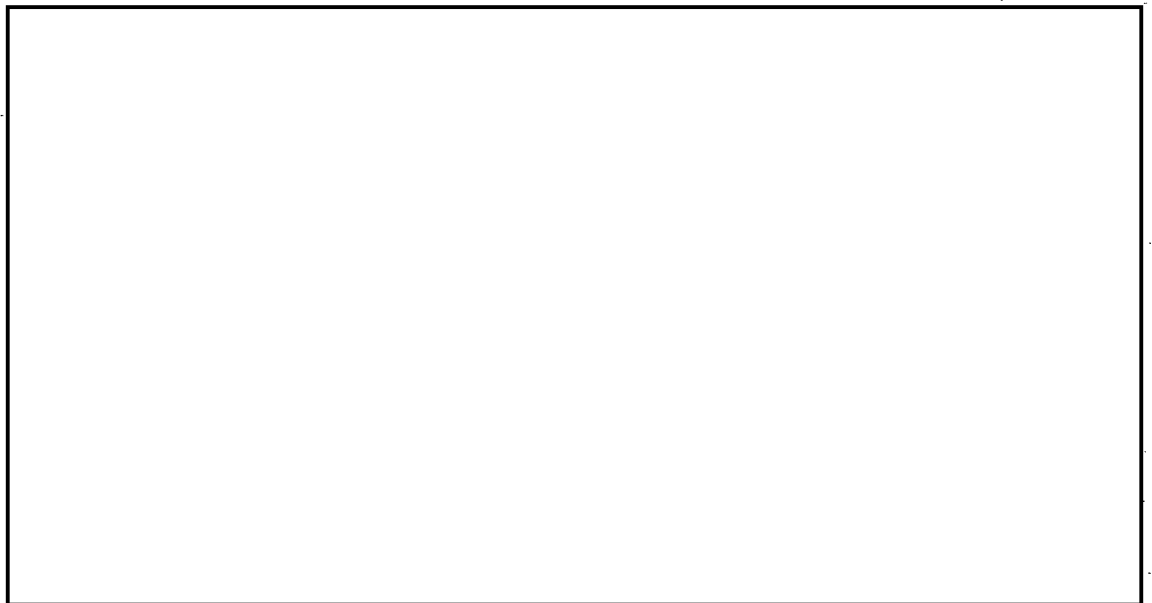
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II. Soviet capabilities to attack Western surface forces in the Mediterranean continue to improve but the Soviet warships do not yet overpower the US Sixth Fleet.

A. The Soviet forces include torpedo attack submarines, cruise missile armed submarines and modern surface combatants.

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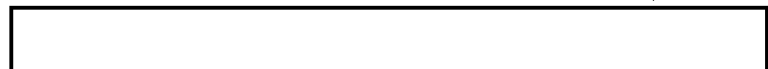




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c. The first Soviet aircraft carrier--
expected to be fully operational in
late 1976--will probably operate
primarily in the Mediterranean. This

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--will probably

carry V/STOL aircraft and ASW heli-
copters.

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(1) These drawings show the size of
the Soviet carrier in relation to
US carriers.

APP III

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CHINESE STRATEGIC WEAPONS

I. A major change in the Sino-Soviet military equation is China's growing nuclear capability. Today China can deliver nuclear weapons on targets around its periphery by both missile and bomber.

A. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] These missiles are of two types:

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1. The 600 mile--or medium range--missile we call the CSS-1. As you can see from this map, this system can reach targets in the Soviet Far East, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and Southeast Asia [REDACTED]

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2. The 1,500 nautical miles--or intermediate range--missile we call the CSS-2. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] this system could strike targets

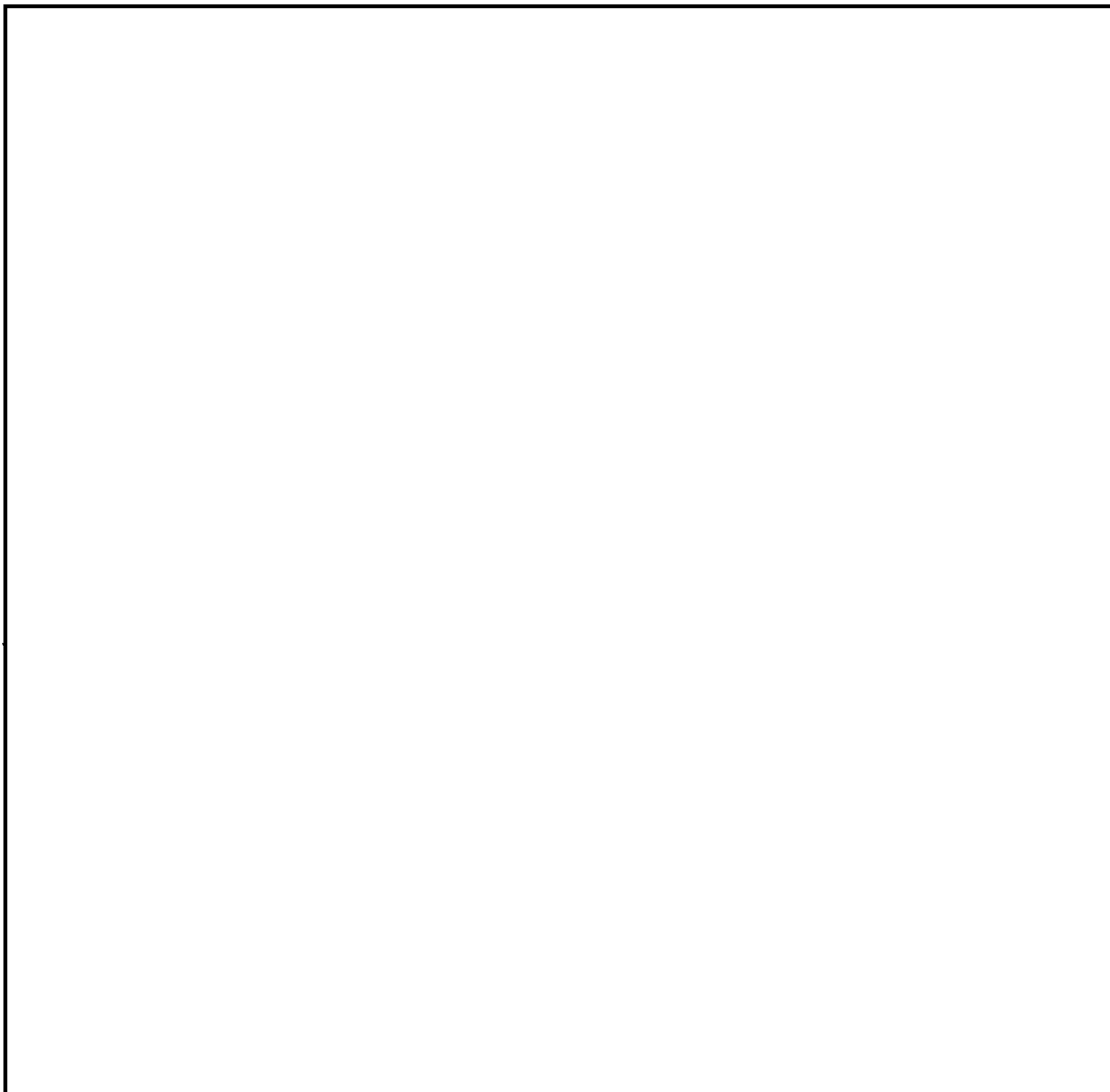
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in most of the eastern USSR, much of India, and Southeast Asia as far south as Singapore.



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3. The map also shows the coverage of China's TU-16 bomber force which I will discuss a bit later.





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F. In addition to their nuclear missile force, the Chinese have  TU-16 medium bombers, which can carry a  bomb to a radius of about 1,650 nautical miles.

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about 50 airfields throughout China are suitable for use by TU-16s and the bombers could be widely dispersed if Peking feared that an attack was imminent.

3. The Chinese also have [] L-28 jet
light bombers. []

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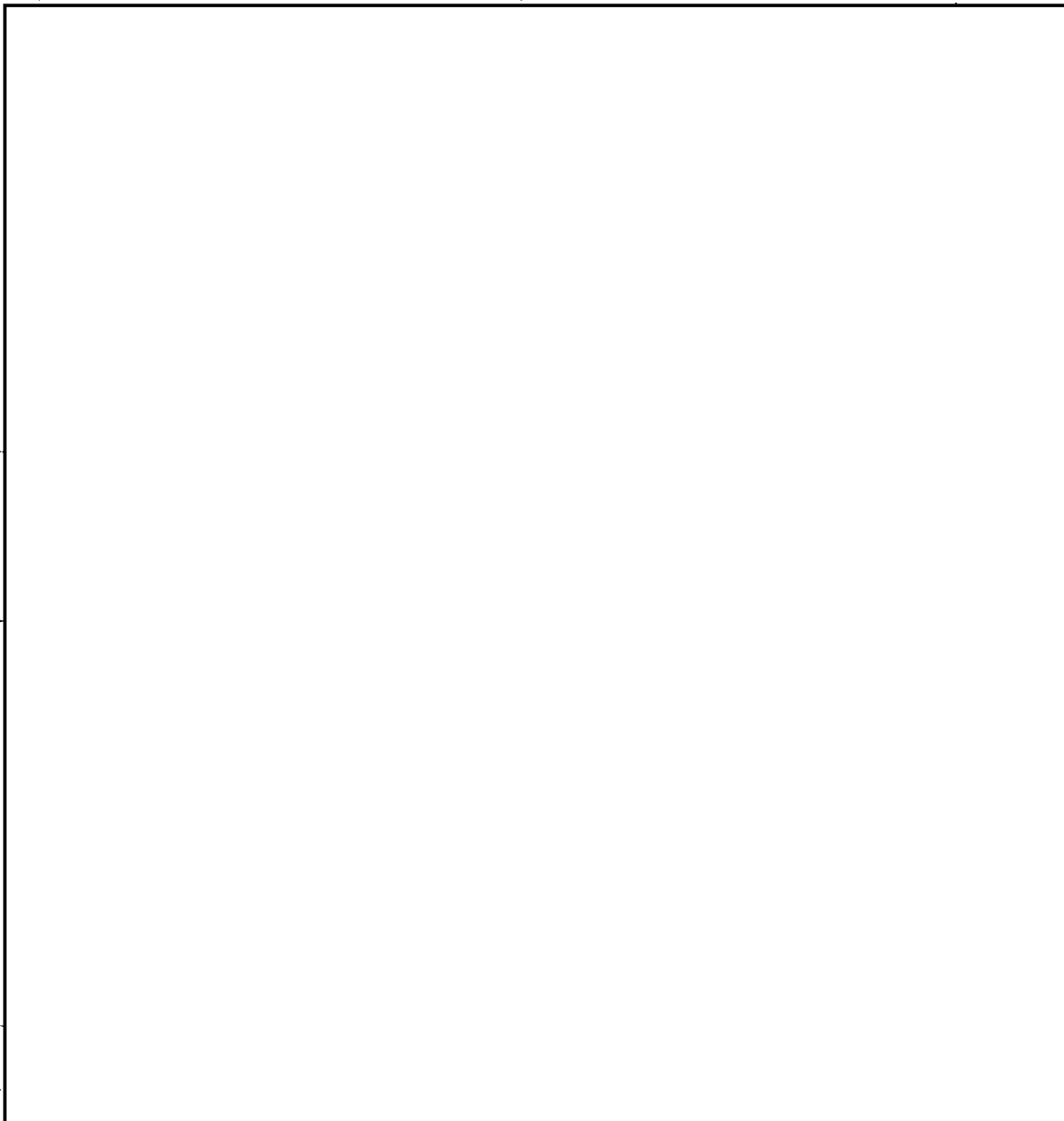
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[] Chinese may plan to give a
nuclear role to some of these aircraft--which
have an operational radius of about 550
nautical miles.

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II. The Soviet buildup along the Chinese border has slowed considerably since the late Sixties, and the

Soviets appear to have nearly reached their force goals for the area.

A. There are about 38 active divisions in the immediate border area, compared with 13 in 1964.

1. The five divisions from the Siberian Military District that could be used as immediate reinforcements bring the total to about 43.

B. For air support, they could call on some 1,200 tactical combat aircraft stationed in the border area.

C. The ground and tactical air forces in the border area now number about 400,000 men.

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[REDACTED]

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D. Since the Soviet buildup on the Chinese border reached a peak in the late Sixties the Russians have concentrated on improving and fleshing out the basic force, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

E. As the rate at which the Soviets have added new divisions has slowed, they have increasingly turned their strength to developing support units at the army and front level.

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[REDACTED]

F. The Soviet forces now in place could defend against any force the Chinese would be likely to send against the USSR in the next several years.

1. As they now stand, however, they would need substantial reinforcement before engaging in protracted offensive operations deep into China.

III. On the Chinese side, Peking has only gradually expanded the forces in its four northern military regions since the rapid build-up following the border clashes in 1969.

A. The force in these four northern military regions numbers about 1.6 million combat and support troops, over 45 percent of China's 3.5 million troops.

1. Most of the Chinese troops are deployed well back from the border. This contrasts with the Soviets, whose forward deployment reflects a clear military superiority and a commitment to the vital Trans-Siberian Railway supply line which parallels the China border.
2. In contrast to the heavily mechanized Soviet forces with their modern equipment, the Chinese are deficient in armor and artillery, and their weaponry is of 1950s design. In tanks alone, the Chinese have fewer than

4,000 in the border regions against more than 10,000 on the Soviet side.

B. The Chinese have made use of favorable terrain features to build a series of fortified areas along the major approaches from the Soviet and Mongolian borders.

1. This suggests that the Chinese intend to conduct a determined defense in these areas.

C. The Chinese also have aircraft in the northern military regions, about 40% of their total force. Most of the aircraft have an air defense role and are deployed in eastern China to protect important population and industrial centers.

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D. At present, Chinese troops outnumber the Soviets in the border area by more than three to one. Nonetheless, the Soviets would have a substantial advantage in any operations other than a deep penetration of China because of their superiority in air power and in ground force weapons.

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